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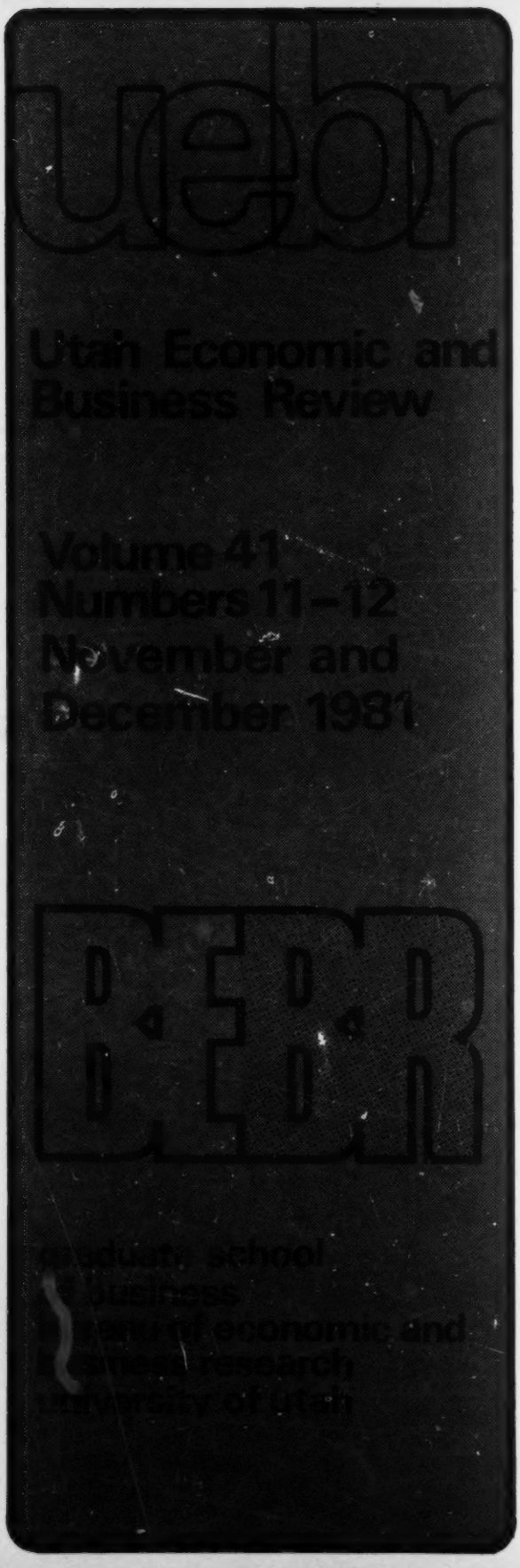

Breaking Unemployment Patterns for AFDC Recipients

by LaVonne A. Booton*

Introduction

While the Utah economy has provided thousands of new jobs over the past few years, sporadic unemployment persists among segments of the state's population. In June 1981, 42,977 Utahns, 21,414 of them in Salt Lake County, were receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Breaking unemployment patterns may nowhere be more difficult than for recipients of public welfare, yet virtually all welfare reform plans have, as a stated major goal, the improvement of client labor force participation rates. The Phoenix Institute of Salt Lake City has been actively involved since 1971 in several training and job placement programs to assist female client groups in making the transition into the labor force. The Utah Department of Employment Security assigned responsibility for the Alternate Job Options for Women Project to the Phoenix Institute; the objective was to prepare female AFDC recipients for placement into non-traditional employment.[1] Rationale for this effort is that non-traditional employment offers these clients the opportunity to participate in the labor force in roles that are more financially rewarding than the jobs that most of them have experienced. Further, non-traditional jobs tend

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[1]Criteria for job classification were established based on Bureau of Labor Statistics labor force participation data on male and female percentages. Any occupation with a female participation rate of less than 43 percent was classified as "non-traditional," while any occupation with a female rate equal to or greater than 43 percent was considered a "traditional" occupation for females. The B.L.S. publication, Employment and Earnings, and the Dictionary of Occupational Titles were used as a guide for occupational breakdown by sex.

to decrease turnover by providing more job satisfaction and opportunity for advancement, as well as higher wages.

Women who have become economically disadvantaged to the point where they are recipients of government assistance are faced with a different set of problems than other females in our society. In spite of efforts to find solutions to these problems, the incidence of poverty among these women and their inability to achieve independence from assistance have worsened. The requirement that female AFDC recipients who have no young children become labor force active (by either accepting or seeking employment) has complicated the analysis to determine their true employment desires and development of successful means of responding to them.

Personnel of the Phoenix Institute were realistic about the difficulties of placing women into jobs traditionally held by males and aware that placement alone would not necessarily insure employment success. The fact that these clients were currently in a situation requiring assistance implied that previous labor market experiences, if these existed, had not contributed to a positive job orientation; therefore, entrance or re-entrance into the labor market, would require special guidance and support. In addition to helping clients acquire actual job skills, a central part of the program was dedicated to increasing knowledge and awareness of all facets of a labor market experience. These extra job skills are essential to job search and job survival, especially in non-traditional female employment where barriers that do not exist in a female dominated market need to be overcome.

Program Objectives

The Phoenix project recruited female AFDC clients through Job Service and gave each of them the opportunity to participate in one of a series of three-week job search skills training sessions followed by one week of intensive job search. It was estimated that 300 women would enter the program and the objective was to place 50 percent of program participants in non-traditional jobs at an average entry level wage of $3.90 per hour minimum. Client recruitment took place each Monday morning at the weekly Work Incentive Program (WIN) orientation session which AFDC recipients were obligated to attend. Initial program recruitment occurred in March 1980 and eleven four-week sessions were held through January 1981. The findings discussed below are from an independent evaluation of the project which included process and outcomes segments and was structured to elicit information related to key issues identified in the Phoenix proposal including:

1. Is the training offered by the Phoenix program effective in placing women into higher paying/non-traditional jobs?

2. What type of a woman will choose a non-traditional job?

3. Is placement of women in higher paying or non-traditional jobs effective in keeping them employed?

4. To what extent was the Phoenix program instrumental in helping women find, accept, and succeed in non-traditional jobs?

Evaluation Results

The major segment of the project evaluation was assessment of outcomes of the program in relation to the major issues identified in the Phoenix proposal. Measurement was designed to determine whether the extended and varied nature of Phoenix program training would be more successful to client job success and independence from welfare assistance than the conventional method of client placement through Job Service. This method of placement is limited to providing some counseling and information about job openings which match the client's existing capabilities and skill level. However, as noted in the client follow-up analysis, the Job Service alternative offers clients the opportunity to receive up to one year of technical training in a recognized

facility and many women took advantage of this option.

In developing a method to measure Phoenix program outcomes, the following criteria for assessing job success were used: job placement, continuity of employment, wage rate, hours worked, opportunity for on-the-job training and promotion possibilities. In recognition of the fact that establishment of job success takes time, as does job placement, the outcomes evaluation required that follow- up data on clients be gathered at intervals of 30 days, 90 days and 180 days following training.

Baseline Data

The initial step in the outcomes evaluation segment was to establish some baseline data on all clients prior to each making the choice between Phoenix program training or remaining as Job Service clients. These data provided for development of a comprehensive profile of all WIN orientation session clients on the dimensions of demographic information, work history, and attitudes toward traditional female roles. This information was critical to the final analysis since it was necessary to establish if any differences existed in the clients prior to their choice. It was assumed that such factors as prior work experience and skill training, educational achievement, number of young children, and desire for and attitude toward non-traditional employment are instrumental in achieving job success; therefore, comparisons were made between sets of clients along these dimensions.

These comparisons showed that for a majority of the measured dimensions the two groups were nearly homogeneous. This finding holds for age, marital status, educational level (with the exception that 24.1 percent of Phoenix clients had received some college education compared with 15.3 percent of Job Service clients), head of household, mother's employment status, religious preference, past work experience, past full-time wage rates, non-traditional job experience, and desire for additional training. For the total client population 287 had held full-time jobs and 132 had held part-time jobs during the previous year. The average wage rate received by clients of each group for past work experience was nearly identical:

Job Service clients (n=321)	$3.419/hr.
Phoenix clients (n=229)	$3.487/hr.

This finding of homogeneity along the majority of measured dimensions established that no significant differences could be detected between clients who chose Phoenix training and a non-traditional employment emphasis and those who did not. This implies that any finding of "job success" differences were independent of these demographic, work history, and attitudinal differences.

Methodology

Once the basic data were collected, clients made the choice between using Job Service for placement assistance or participation in one of the four-week Phoenix program sessions. The follow-up procedure for establishing employment status took place from April 1980 through March 1981. For this purpose, original Phoenix program clients were divided according to program completion or non-completion. The response rate on follow-up attempts was quite similar for the three groups and declined for all groups as the time span increased from 30 to 180 days.

The total number of responses over the entire follow-up period was 938; these were subdivided into those who were employed at the time of contact (298 clients) and those who were not (640 clients). If a responder was not employed, information was requested to determine if any employment had taken

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place since the WIN session, if the client was currently looking for employment or was in school/training, and if assistance was being received. Client responses to the question of whether they were currently looking for a job are indicated in Table 1.

Of these unemployed clients it is important to note the number who were in school or training since this activity would seem to indicate a desire for employment success that differentiates these clients from those who were not looking for a job. Reasons for termination of employment for those clients who had had some work experience were not always given, but the most frequently noted reasons were: laid off, medical-pregnancy, return to school, transportation problems, dislike of job and sitter problems.

When clients gave a positive response to the opening question about current employment status, detailed information was requested about the job. In addition to type of employment, information on other job success measures was requested, including: wage rates,[2] weekly hours, training received, promotional prospects, expected length of job tenure, and perceived problems with staying on the job. Since continuity of employment (job tenure) is considered a positive factor in job success, final analysis of these data includes information about whether the client held the same job during the entire follow-up period or for part of the period.

Due to the extensive nature of this evaluation project, in terms of both time and size of client population, the final analysis was lengthy and results were presented by responding to the issues identified in the original Phoenix proposal. In the interest of brevity, only the most relevant findings will be reported here. For the total population considered, client choice for placement assistance was:

Stayed with Job Service	433
Enrolled in Phoenix training	288
(did not complete Phoenix training)	49

[2]Wage rates were segmented into straight hourly rates and other rates that were not well defined because of the inclusion of tips, commissions, mileage, or some other factor that would add to the hourly rate.

Table 1

CLIENTS CURRENTLY LOOKING FOR JOBS

	Looking	Not Looking	School/Training
30-day follow-up:			
Job Service clients	92 (42.8%)	61 (28.4%)	62 (28.8%)
Phoenix clients	49 (67.1%)	14 (19.2%)	10 (13.7%)
Phoenix non-completers	10 (58.8%)	4 (23.5%)	3 (17.6%)
90-day follow-up:			
Job Service clients	45 (31%)	52 (35.9%)	48 (33.1%)
Phoenix clients	22 (47.8%)	10 (21.7%)	14 (30.4%)
Phoenix non-completers	8 (66.7%)	1 (8.3%)	3 (25%)
180-day follow-up:			
Job Service clients	31 (34.1%)	37 (40.7%)	23 (25.3%)
Phoenix clients	12 (40%)	13 (43.3%)	5 (16.7%)
Phoenix non-completers	2 (40%)	2 (40%)	1 (20%)

As part of the initial data gathering process, information on non-traditional employment was requested, such as client desire for a non-traditional job and whether the client had held such a job in the past. These responses follow in Tables 2 and 3, and reveal that while there were some differences between client groups, these were not large.

Job Placement

From the follow-up data collection, actual placement of clients into non-traditional jobs, compared to placement in traditional jobs, is shown in Table 4.

Job placement figures show a consistency across time and are congruent with desires expressed by the clients and the prevailing economic climate which was not experiencing healthy expansion in areas where females would be encouraged to pursue non-traditional employment.

Wage Rates

One of the critical job success measures was the entry level wage rate received by employed clients. Table 5 shows these wage data for the three follow-up periods according to client group.

The ultimate objective of job success for these employed clients would be achieving independence from welfare assistance; however, many factors are involved in realizing this goal, although employment is a significant first step. To complete the analysis, client assistance status is reported in Table 6, but because of the complexity of this measure caution must be used in any attempt at interpretation.

Conclusions

The outcomes evaluation reveals that in comparison to pre-program wage rates, the clients who participated in Phoenix training were able to improve on their average earnings. Comparison of wage rates also indicates that non-traditional employment does have a higher rate of remuneration than traditional employment, so job seeking in this direction should have a positive payoff. However, it was more difficult than expected to anticipate client desire for non-traditional employment.

Ultimately, cost effectiveness of the Phoenix program should be included as part of the evaluation. Phoenix personnel have estimated a cost of $1,096 per placement of clients into an employment setting. Wage and employment status information is relevant in assessing the effectiveness of the cost per placement. At the time of each follow-up period, over 80 percent of Phoenix placements had received an entry level wage greater than the existing minimum wage and were employed on a full-time basis.

The follow-up phase of the Phoenix Program evaluation indicated that there is a significant amount of movement between employed and unemployed status for AFDC recipients. However, only further research can determine whether this phenomenon is a characteristic of the population ("marginally attached" workers) or a function of labor market conditions extant in the economy. In either case, it is essential for those women who do desire attachment to the labor force to have an opportunity to gain tools and experiences to pursue this goal. The Phoenix Institute concept provides women who have become disadvantaged with a necessary support system to help them overcome barriers, both internal and external, to finding meaningful employment.

Table 2

DESIRE FOR A NON-TRADITIONAL JOB

	Strong Desire	Less Strong	Some Desire	Not Much Desire	No Desire
Job Service clients	81	10	166	13	67
(Percent of Job Service responders)	24.1	3	49.1	3.9	19.9
Phoenix clients	108	18	114	2	9
(Percent of Phoenix clients)	43	7.2	45.4	.8	3.6

Table 3

HELD NON-TRADITIONAL JOB IN THE PAST

	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
Job Service clients	133	31.4	299	68.6
Phoenix clients	108	37.9	177	62.1

Table 4

JOB PLACEMENT

	Employed				Not Employed
	Traditional	Non-traditional	Uncertain	Total Employed	
30-day Follow up:					
Job Service clients	52	7	4	63 (22.8%)	217 (77.2%)
Phoenix clients	23	15	7	45 (38.7%)	73 (61.3%)
Phoenix noncompleters	6	0	0	6 (26.1%)	17 (73.9%)
90-day Follow-up:					
Job Service clients	53	8	4	65 (30.5%)	148 (69.5%)
Phoenix clients	20	20	2	42 (47.7%)	46 (52.3%)
Phoenix noncompleters	3	1	1	5 (29.4%)	12 (70.6%)
180-day Follow-up:					
Job Service Clients	32	5	2	39 (29.8%)	92 (70.2%)
Phoenix clients	15	10	4	29 (49.2%)	30 (50.8%)
Phoenix noncompleters	2	0	0	2 (28.6%)	5 (71.4%)

Table 5
AVERAGE ENTRY LEVEL WAGE BY CLIENT GROUP

	N	Mean Wage Rate	Variance
30-day Follow-up:			
Job Service clients	(53)	$3.5128	$.5548
Phoenix clients	(44)	4.0927	.6368
Phoenix non-completers	(5)	3.9020	.12681
90-day Follow-up:			
Job Service clients	(52)	$3.7350	$.2757
Phoenix clients	(39)	4.0679	.6050
Phoenix non-completers	(5)	4.8960*	1.5861
180-day Followup:			
Job Service clients	(31)	$3.8429	$.7309
Phoenix clients	(26)	4.0677	.5867
Phoenix non-completers	(2)	4.2150	.0144

*This average is biased by one reported wage rate that was relatively high compared to the average of the others.

Table 6
ASSISTANCE STATUS FOR EMPLOYED CLIENTS

	Receiving Assistances	Percent	Not Receiving Assistance	Percent
90-day follow-up:				
Job Service clients	43	68.3	20	31.7
Phoenix clients	29	69.0	13	31.0
Phoenix non-completers	2	40.0	3	60.0
180-day follow-up:				
Job Service clients	21	55.3	17	44.7
Phoenix clients	15	55.6	12	44.6
Phoenix non-completers	2	100.0	0	
90-day follow-up:				
Traditional employment	50	67.6	24	32.4
Non-traditional employment	18	62.1	11	37.9
Uncertain employment	6	85.7	1	14.3
180-day follow-up:				
Traditional employment	29	60.4	19	39.6
Non-traditional employment	6	42.9	8	57.1
Uncertain employment	3	60.0	2	40.0

Utah Business Statistics

	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Sept. 1981	12 Month Average Sept. 1980	% Chg.
Agriculture							
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing (thous. of dol.)	48,869	43,642	41,078	19.43	47,336.85	44,135.7	-1.86
Livestock and Livestock Products (thous. of dol.)	30,821	31,327	26,869	14.68	31,780.77	33,765.9	-5.88
Crops (thous. of dol.)	18,044	12,315	16,209	11.3	11,482.0	10,388.8	10.5
Avg. Prices Rec'd by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):							
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thou.)	59.4	52.50	64.7	-8.2	61.6	66.1	-6.9
Lambs (cwt)	48.3	60.00	66.2	27.0	57.1	62.0	-7.9
Turkeys (per lb.)	.41	.45	.52	0.5	na	na	na
Milk, Wholesale (cwt)	13.0	12.80	12.7	2.4	13.4	12.5	7.4
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	61.0	60.00	70.0	-12.9	69.5	64.5	7.7
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight):							
Cattle (thous. of lbs)	19,336	11,333.0	19,111	1.2	18,226.0	17,257.1	5.6
Calves (thous. of lbs.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Sheep and Lambs (thous. of lbs.)	204	199	219	-6.8	219.2	231.8	-5.5
Hogs and Pigs (thous. of lbs.)	3,533	3,324	3,073	14.8	3,376.1	2,899.8	12.9
Finance							
Loans, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	3,295	3,397	3,139	5.1	3,210.0	3,163.0	2.7
Investments, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	934	940	841	2.3	935.9	840.9	11.3
Deposits, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	4,189	4,176	3,881	8.9	4,019.4	3,845.2	4.5
Demand Deposits of Banks, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	59	68	54	13.7	61.6	59.2	4.0
Other Demand Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,115	1,097	1,180	-6.0	1,128.4	1,217.6	-7.6
Time Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	3,018	3,011	2,810	15.3	2,830.7	2,644.0	10.1
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)[b]	1,706.0	1,711.7	1,731.7	-1.5	na	1,708.8	na
Sale of U.S. Savings Bonds--Series E & H (thous. of dol.)	na	3,284	na	na	na	na	na
New Corporation (no.)	510	444	419	21.6	532.9	411.9	24.5
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)							
Total Tax Collections	93,990.3	105,481.2	82,225.8	14.3	85,343.3	76,278.2	11.9
Sales & Use Tax	30,863.2	33,570.0	27,566.8	na	na	28,795.7	na
Motor Fuel Tax	5,588.8	5,164.8	5,692.0	-1.8	5,742.7	5,339.5	0.8
Individual Income Tax	24,685.0	29,785.3	21,277.0	16.0	30,997.3	26,433.1	19.5
Corporation Franchise Tax	3,893.3	1,316.8	1,163.3	20.2	4,030.3	4,165.3	-3.2
Employment							
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)[c]	627.0	630.0	628.1	0.1	639.2	617.0	3.6
Total Employed Persons	598.1	598.8	596.8	0.2	606.2	585.8	3.6
Unemployed	30.9	30.9	31.8	-2.8	32.9	31.2	21.6
Percent Total Labor Force	4.9	4.9	5.1	-3.9	5.1	5.0	21.7
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	598.6	598.1	594.6	0.6	569.9	551.2	3.4
Manufacturing	88.6	88.5	87.9	0.8	93.1	88.2	5.5
Mining	20.6	20.6	19.7	4.6	18.8	18.1	3.7
Contract Construction	30.2	30.4	33.6	-10.1	32.6	32.8	-0.6
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	34.3	34.3	34.3	-0.3	35.5	34.2	3.8
Wholesale Trade	35.6	35.5	34.4	3.3	37.2	33.9	10.0
Retail Trade	97.1	96.5	94.6	0.3	99.8	94.8	5.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	25.1	26.0	25.8	-2.7	26.8	25.8	4.0
Services[d]	103.4	101.6	101.3	1.9	105.8	98.8	7.0
Federal Government	36.9	37.4	36.9	0.0	37.9	37.0	2.4
State Government[e]	30.6	30.4	30.5	1.0	33.6	32.1	4.8
Local Government[e]	55.5	51.0	55.6	-0.2	56.6	55.4	2.2
Average Weekly Hours							
Manufacturing	40.6	40.0	39.9	1.8	39.5	39.1	0.9
Mining	40.0	41.3	38.0	5.3	42.3	40.8	3.6
Contract Construction	35.0	38.2	36.0	-2.8	38.0	37.4	1.6
Wholesale Trade	36.5	36.9	36.8	-0.8	36.8	37.3	-1.4
Retail Trade	28.4	29.3	27.2	4.4	27.8	27.8	0.0
Amount of Unemployment Comp. (thous. of dol.)	5,421.8	5,318.4	5,530.5	-2.0	6,621.6	5,310.4	24.7
Construction							
Total Construction (thous. of dol.)	112,200	70,300	61,600	82.1	97,700.1	93,460.2	4.5
Residential	65,600	40,000	40,700	61.2	52,167.5	37,470.5	39.2
Nonresidential	21,100	28,000	17,900	17.9	34,383.1	46,299.9	-30.3
Public Works and Utilities	25,500	2,300	3,000	750.0	11,142.1	11,720.3	-4.9
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)[f]	77,654.9	75,663.6	74,396.9	4.4	84,080.9	79,660.8	5.5
Residential	36,677.6	42,521.6	44,555.6	-17.7	33,822.2	33,493.5	1.2
Nonresidential	31,840.6	24,308.9	21,055.8	51.2	35,437.4	38,363.8	-7.6
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	9,136.7	8,833.1	8,785.5	4.0	8,800.1	7,803.1	12.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	719	862	1,100	-34.6	897.8	868	3.4
Tourism/Travel							
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)	329,528	390,355	318,466	3.5	330,641.1	368,977	-10.4
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines[f]	na	58,856	na	na	na	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	731.8	na	3.9	18,664.1	na	204.6	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	1,249.2	2,049.7	1,175.2	6.3	1,007.1	988.0	1.9
General							
New Cars and Truck Sales	5,051	7,001	na	na	na	na	na
C.P.I. (National Index -- 1967 = 100)	279.3	276.5	251.7	11.0	264.0	239.2	10.4
Telephones in Service. (Business)	77,816	77,512	77,123	0.9	77,286.5	76,114.8	1.5
Telephones in Service. (Residential)	425,979	419,317	413,959	2.9	422,479.4	407,829.4	3.6
Electric Customers (Commercial)[r]	36,091	36,162	34,850	3.6	na	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)[r]	286,392	387,126	375,096	3.0	na	na	na
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	381,799	361,562	371,473	2.8	381,105.0	371,278.9	2.6
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	549	538	596	-7.9	571.9	608.6	-6.0
Production							
.Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,075.8	1,177.7	935.5	15.0	1,115.2	1,015.7	9.8
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,222.6	4,663.6	3,918.4	7.8	4,326.1	4,323.2	0.1
Crude Oil Production (thous. of bbls.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Natural Gas Production (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	690	1,170	747	-7.6	942.4	909.2	3.6
Copper (thous. metric tons)[g]	18,965	18,000	11,960	58.6	17,034.5	13,062.8	30.4

Utah Business Statistics

	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Sept. 1981	12 Month Average Sept. 1980	% Chg.
Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Weber, Morgan Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)*	399.8	391.5	391.6	2.1	407.4	391.7	4.0
Auth. Permit Construction (Mil. of dol.)*	32.9	33.9	40.4	-18.6	47.9	43.9	9.1
New Dwelling Units	173	297	610	-71.6	455.3	493.7	-7.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)	5,034.3	4,845.0	3,993.2	26.1	4,985.3	4,355.4	14.5
Electric Customers (Residential)	277,899	277,208	271,830	2.2	275,785.7	268,841.2	2.6
Electric Customers (Commercial)	22,484	22,403	21,766	3.3	22,281.3	21,282	4.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	282,565	282,378	276,092	2.3	281,780.2	275,672.4	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	405	398	438	-7.5	421.9	448.9	-6.0
Department Store Sales (mil. of dol.)	35,164	38,700	32,635	7.7	39,999.5	34,674.6	15.4
Salt Lake City							
Non-Ag. Employment (Salt Lake and Tooele)(thous.)*	303.5	297.5	296.8	2.3	310.2	296.7	4.5
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)*	9.8	3.4	4.2	133.3	15.7	12.4	26.3
New Dwelling Units	8	1	10	-20.0	6.0	48.9	-87.7
Postal Receipts (thous.)	4,078.8	3,977.8	3,254.0	25.3	4,007.9	3,545.8	13.0
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	56,082	39,612	56,161	-0.1	55,677.1	56,973.5	-2.0
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	147	147	165	-10.9	158.5	165.1	-4.0
Telephones in Service (Business)[g]	41,403	41,486	41,486	-0.2	41,788.6	42,090.7	-0.7
Telephones in Service (Residential)[g]	216,196	214,936	214,936	0.6	213,948.2	209,094.4	2.3
Ogden							
Non-Ag. Employment (Weber, Morgan, Davis)(thous.)	96.3	94.0	94.8	1.6	97.7	95.1	2.8
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.7	3.7	5.3	-67.9	4.5	4.0	12.5
New Dwelling Units	1	21	18	-94.4	21.1	29.6	-28.8
Postal Receipts	407.5	348.5	314.6	29.5	387.5	339.7	14.1
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	21,763	21,775	21,437	1.5	22,044.1	21,574.2	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	51	52	58	-12.1	53.7	59.7	-10.0
Telephones in Service (Business)[h]	7,113	7,037	7,037	1.1	7,054.9	6,939.6	1.7
Telephones in Service (Residential)[h]	43,634	43,426	43,426	0.5	43,396.3	42,584.3	1.9
Mountainland (Utah, Wasatch, Summit Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	72.0	66.7	70.3	2.4	72.7	70.9	2.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)*	24.1	24.1	12.1	99.2	16.1	15.2	5.9
New Dwelling Units	255	255	149	71.1	173.2	154.9	11.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)	630.5	621.9	511.4	27.2	666.9	562.9	18.5
Electric Customers (Residential)	54,813	56,228	na	na	na	na	na
Electric Customers (Commercial)	5,982	5,892	na	na	na	na	na
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	60,002	60,181	57,956	3.5	60,114.5	58,023.8	3.6
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	78	77	90	-13.3	83.4	91.6	-9.0
Provo							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)(Utah Co.)*	66.0	60.7	64.4	2.5	66.9	64.9	3.1
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)*	.6	2.9	2.1	-71.4	3.2	2.9	9.5
New Dwelling Units	12	50	14	-14.3	42.1	31.0	35.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)	385.0	350.3	286.3	34.5	374.2	309.8	20.8
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	15,599	15,786	15,238	2.4	16,275.5	15,280.8	6.5
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	34	35	41	-17.1	39.2	42.3	-7.3
Telephones in Service (Business)[j]	6,616	6,476	6,371	3.8	6,374.5	6,300.1	1.2
Telephones in Service (Residential)[j]	40,524	37,016	39,573	2.4	38,795.1	38,059.7	1.9
Central Utah (Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.7	12.5	12.5	1.6	12.7	12.8	-0.7
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)*	4.0	2.5	2.5	60.0	2.5	6.8	-48.2
New Dwelling Units	34	41	41	17.1	35.9	35.3	1.7
Postal Receipts (thous.)	84.5	94.9	67.7	24.8	80.8	66.6	21.3
Electric Customers (Residential)	9,333	9,329	9,054	3.1	9,203.9	8,930	3.1
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,774	1,758	1,880	5.6	1,736.1	1,935	-18.3
Uintah Basin (Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.2	11.9	11.8	3.4	11.1	11.0	1.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)*	4.8	9.5	1.0	60.0	4.9	1.6	213.1
New Dwelling Units	112	173	64	75.0	45.4	24.3	86.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)	86.4	82.0	60.7	42.3	84.8	63.9	32.8
Electric Customers (Residential)	5,333	5,448	4,898	8.9	5,148.1	4,858	6.0
Electric Customers (Commercial)	775	729	737	5.2	745.6	759	-1.8
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	4,739	4,716	4,585	3.4	4,801.4	4,692.1	2.3
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	5	4	7	-28.6	5.0	6.8	-26.0
Bear River (Box Elder, Cache, Rich Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	32.6	31.3	32.0	1.9	32.0	31.9	0.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)*	4.1	2.8	9.4	-56.4	4.8	4.7	1.2
New Dwelling Units	70	39	113	-38.1	73.8	67.4	9.5
Postal Receipts (thous.)	226.4	208.0	171.5	32.0	241.6	200.7	20.4
Electric Customers (Residential)	25,908	25,877	na	na	na	na	na
Electric Customers (Commercial)	3,253	3,233	na	na	na	na	na
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	24,994	24,841	23,827	4.9	24,633.5	23,892.5	3.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	47	46	48	-2.1	46.0	47.1	-2.3
Southeastern (Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	20.8	19.9	20.1	3.5	19.3	19.4	-0.7
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)*	4.3	3.1	3.8	13.2	3.4	2.3	49.6
New Dwelling Units	33	18	54	-38.9	30.7	36.6	-16.3
Postal Receipts (thous.)	69.4	66.5	59.3	17.0	na	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)	11,319	11,249	10,782	5.0	11,188.3	10,754	4.0
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,449	1,436	1,413	2.5	1,425.7	1,419	0.5
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	9,499	9,446	9,013	5.4	9,548.2	8,997.7	6.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	14	13	13	7.7	14.0	14.3	-2.2
Southwestern (Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield, Kane Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	16.7	16.4	16.4	1.8	16.2	16.0	1.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)*	3.3	1.6	3.3	0.0	4.6	3.7	24.3
New Dwelling Units	42	34	69	-39.1	85.2	56.3	51.2
Postal Receipts (thous.)	118.0	119.3	92.7	27.3	115.2	97.0	18.8
Electric Customers (Residential)	1,787	1,787	na	na	na	1,676	na
Electric Customers (Commercial)	374	377	na	na	na	396	na

Utah Business Statistics

	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Oct. 1981	12 Month Average Oct. 1980	% Chg.
Agriculture							
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing (thous. of dol.)	na	48,865	47,694	na	na	43,677.4	na
Livestock and Livestock Products (thous. of dol.)	na	30,821	32,788	na	na	33,192.9	na
Crops (thous. of dol.)	na	18,044	14,906	na	na	10,483.3	na
Avg. Prices Rec'd by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):							
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thou.)	56.6	59.4	64.9	-12.8	60.9	65.8	-7.4
Lambs (cwt)	46.9	48.3	66.6	-29.6	55.5	62.1	-10.7
Turkeys (per lb.)	.35	.41	.56	-37.5	na	na	na
Milk, Wholesale (cwt)	13.5	13.0	13.0	3.8	13.4	12.6	6.7
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	61.0	61.0	72.5	-15.9	68.5	66.1	3.7
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight):							
Cattle (thous. of lbs)	20,326.9	19,336	18,254	11.4	18,398.8	17,275.2	6.5
Calves (thous. of lbs.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Sheep and Lambs (thous. of lbs.)	264.5	204	257	2.9	219.8	227.5	-3.4
Hogs and Pigs (thous. of lbs.)	3,618	3,533	3,299	9.7	3,300.8	2,925.8	17.8
Finance							
Loans, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	3,295	3,295	3,236	1.8	3,254.9	3,171.6	2.6
Investments, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	953	954	944	1.0	936.7	850.5	10.1
Deposits, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	4,077	4,189	3,921	9.6	4,049.1	3,916.2	3.4
Demand Deposits of Banks, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	56	59	54	3.7	61.8	59.1	4.5
Other Demand Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,021	1,115	1,250	-18.3	1,101.3	1,209.4	-8.9
Time Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[b]	2,996	3,015	2,617	14.5	2,942.3	2,648.3	11.1
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)[b]	1,696.6	1,706.0	1,609.6	5.4	na	1,703.7	na
Sale of U.S. Savings Bonds--Series E & H (thous. of dol.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
New Corporation (no.)	510	538	550	-7.3	509.6	420.9	21.1
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)							
Total Tax Collections	43,360.7	43,865.5	44,397.5	-2.3	85,256.9	76,509.2	11.4
Sales & Use Tax	8,331.4	90,833.5	13,700.9	-39.2	na	28,678.5	na
Motor Fuel Tax	6,044.7	6,398.8	3,812.8	58.5	5,483.7	4,983.4	10.0
Individual Income Tax	16,121.3	24,483.0	14,800.7	8.9	31,102.8	27,152.5	14.5
Corporation Franchise Tax	4,489.2	2,049.5	4,594.2	-2.3	4,041.6	4,250.5	-4.9
Employment							
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)[c]	635.5	627.0	622.5	2.1	640.3	617.7	3.7
Total Employed Persons	602.3	596.1	591.1	1.9	607.6	585.7	3.7
Unemployed	33.2	30.9	31.4	5.7	38.1	32.0	18.9
Percent Total Labor Force	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.0	6.1	5.1	19.9
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	567.9	556.8	556.3	2.1	570.9	551.1	3.6
Manufacturing	91.1	88.6	87.6	4.0	93.4	88.1	6.0
Mining	21.4	20.6	19.5	9.7	19.0	18.2	4.2
Contract Construction	30.1	30.2	33.3	-9.6	32.3	32.3	0.1
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	35.2	34.1	34.0	3.5	35.6	34.2	4.1
Wholesale Trade	35.9	35.6	34.4	4.4	37.3	34.0	9.8
Retail Trade	96.3	95.1	95.5	0.8	99.9	94.8	5.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate[d]	26.4	25.9	25.8	2.3	26.9	25.8	4.1
Services	106.0	103.4	101.1	4.8	106.2	99.0	7.3
Federal Government	36.6	36.9	36.3	0.8	37.9	37.0	2.5
State Government[e]	32.6	30.8	32.5	0.3	33.6	32.2	4.4
Local Government[e]	56.5	55.5	56.3	0.4	56.6	55.5	2.0
Average Weekly Hours							
Manufacturing	39.9	40.6	38.7	3.1	39.6	39.1	1.3
Mining	41.3	40.0	41.0	0.7	42.3	40.7	4.0
Contract Construction	35.5	35.0	34.6	2.6	38.1	37.1	2.6
Wholesale Trade	36.5	36.5	37.8	-3.4	36.7	37.3	-1.6
Retail Trade	28.4	28.4	26.5	7.2	28.0	27.7	0.9
Amount of Unemployment Comp. (thous. of dol.)	5,065.3	5,421.8	5,229.6	-3.1	6,607.9	5,521.0	19.7
Construction							
Total Construction (thous. of dol.)	116,100	112,200	92,400	25.6	99,675.3	88,920.7	12.1
Residential	31,200	65,600	46,900	-33.5	50,859.5	36,651.6	38.8
Nonresidential	68,600	21,100	20,700	231.4	38,374.8	40,856.9	-6.1
Public Works and Utilities	16,400	25,500	24,700	-33.6	10,450.4	13,434.4	-22.2
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)[f]	78,371.3	77,654.9	104,255.5	-24.8	81,923.9	76,907.5	6.5
Residential	29,169.9	36,677.6	43,719.8	-33.3	32,609.7	33,022.6	-1.3
Nonresidential	38,079.0	31,840.6	49,852.3	-23.6	34,456.3	36,094.2	-4.5
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	11,122.4	9,136.7	10,683.4	4.1	8,836.7	7,790.3	13.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	707	719	1,036	-31.8	870.4	843	3.2
Tourism/Travel							
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)	323,895	329,528	303,659	6.7	332,327.4	364,661	-8.9
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines[f]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	na	731.8	137.8	na	na	203.5	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	821.4	1,249.2	670.0	22.6	1,019.7	982.8	3.8
General							
New Cars and Truck Sales	5,131	5,051	na	na	na	na	na
C.P.I. (National Index -- 1967 = 100)	279.9	279.3	253.9	10.2	297.8	295.6	12.8
Telephones in Service. (Business)	77,817	77,816	77,075	1.0	77,348.3	76,274.1	1.4
Telephones in Service. (Residential)	428,383	425,979	416,414	2.9	423,476.8	408,836.7	3.6
Electric Customers (Commercial)[f]	36,119	36,091	34,418	4.9	na	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)[f]	386,961	386,392	373,907	3.5	na	na	na
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	383,937	381,799	372,054	3.2	382,095.3	372,509.7	2.6
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	555	549	595	-6.7	568.6	605.3	-6.1
Production							
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,032.6	1,079.5	890.8	15.9	1,127.0	1,010.3	11.6
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,360.7	4,222.6	3,933.4	9.2	4,356.7	4,245.6	2.6
Crude Oil Production (thous. of bbls.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Natural Gas Production (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	742	690	815	-9.0	936.3	885.4	5.8
Copper (thous. metric tons)[g]	19,195	18,965	17,237	11.4	17,197.7	13,098.1	31.3

Utah Business Statistics

	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Oct. 1981	12 Month Average Oct. 1980	% Chg.
Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Weber, Morgan							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)[a]	399.4	399.8	391.3	2.1	408.1	391.6	4.2
Auth. Permit Construction (Mil. of dol.)[a]	37.3	32.9	68.4	-45.5	45.3	42.6	6.4
New Dwelling Units	444	173	589	-24.6	443.2	475.1	-6.7
Postal Receipts (thous.)	5,135.1	5,034.3	4,470.0	14.9	5,040.7	4,353.4	15.8
Electric Customers (Residential)	279,823	277,899	270,521	3.4	276,560.9	269,436	2.6
Electric Customers (Commercial)	22,565	22,484	21,661	4.2	22,356.6	21,343	4.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	283,576	282,565	276,123	2.7	282,401.3	276,555.7	2.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	407	405	438	-7.1	419.3	446.6	-6.1
Department Store Sales (mil. of dol.)	39,930	35,164	35,952	11.1	40,331.0	34,874.4	15.6
Salt Lake City							
Non-Ag. Employment (Salt Lake and Tooele)(thous.)[a]	304.5	303.5	296.9	2.6	310.8	296	5.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)[a]	9.4	9.8	33.7	-72.1	13.7	12.3	11.2
New Dwelling Units	13	8	25	-48.0	5	49.9	-90.0
Postal Receipts (thous.)	4,214.8	4,078.8	3,728.7	13.0	4,048.4	3,546.3	14.2
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	56,313	56,082	56,051	0.5	55,698.9	57,013.4	-2.3
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	147	147	169	-13.0	156.7	165.2	-5.2
Telephones in Service (Business)[g]	41,363	41,403	42,034	-1.6	41,732.7	42,125.3	-0.9
Telephones in Service (Residential)[g]	217,048	216,196	212,041	2.4	214,365.5	209,541.4	2.3
Ogden							
Non-Ag. Employment (Weber, Morgan, Davis)(thous.)[a]	95.9	96.3	94.4	1.6	97.8	95.0	3.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)[a]	1.9	1.7	1.9	0.0	4.5	3.7	21.6
New Dwelling Units	6	1	21	-71.4	19.9	21.5	-7.7
Postal Receipts	376.1	407.5	352.2	6.8	389.5	341.2	14.2
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	21,804	21,763	21,478	1.5	22,071.3	21,623.0	2.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	52	51	58	-10.3	53.2	59.3	-10.3
Telephones in Service (Business)[h]	7,121	7,111	7,070	0.7	7,059.2	6,949.6	1.6
Telephones in Service (Residential)[h]	43,775	43,634	43,088			42,655.1	
Mountainland (Utah, Wasatch, Summit Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)[a]	72.4	72.0	70.8	2.3	72.8	70.8	2.9
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)[a]	18.3	24.1	17.5	4.6	16.2	15.1	7.1
New Dwelling Units	89	255	206	-56.8	163.5	148.9	9.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)[a]	651.7	650.5	602.6	8.1	671.0	565.5	18.7
Electric Customers (Residential)	53,689	54,813	na	na	na	na	na
Electric Customers (Commercial)	5,994	5,982	na	na	na	na	na
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	60,494	60,002	58,210	3.9	60,304.8	58,250.6	3.5
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	81	18	90	-10.0	82.7	91.1	-9.3
Provo							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)(Utah Co.)[a]	66.3	66.0	64.8	2.3	67.0	64.7	3.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)[a]	1.6	.6	2.9	-44.8	3.1	2.8	10.4
New Dwelling Units	11	12	48	-77.1	39.0	26.6	46.7
Postal Receipts (thous.)	392.0	385.0	348.8	12.4	377.8	312.3	21.0
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	15,786	15,599	15,337	2.9	16,312.9	15,344.9	6.3
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	35	34	41	-14.6	38.7	42.1	-8.1
Telephones in Service (Business)[j]	6,576	6,616	6,342	3.7	6,394	6,307.5	1.4
Telephones in Service (Residential)[j]	40,964	40,524	39,896	5.3	38,967.4	38,122.0	2.2
Central Utah (Juab, Millard, Sappete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.9	12.7	12.6	2.4	12.7	12.7	0.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)[a]	2.5	4.0	6.1	-59.0	2.2	7.2	-69.4
New Dwelling Units	28	34	38	-26.3	35.0	36.6	-4.5
Postal Receipts (thous.)	77.1	84.5	70.6	9.2	81.3	67.1	21.2
Electric Customers (Residential)	9,214	9,333	9,044	1.9	9,218.1	8,950.1	3.0
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,735	1,774	1,732	0.2	1,736.4	1,921.4	-9.6
Uintah Basin (Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.3		11.9	3.4	11.1	11.0	1.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)[a]	4.2	4.8	1.6	162.5	5.1	1.7	201.0
New Dwelling Units	64	112	19	236.8	49.2	24.5	100.6
Postal Receipts (thous.)	78.6	86.4	69.8	12.6	85.5	66.6	28.4
Electric Customers (Residential)	5,357	5,333	4,947	8.3	5,182.3	4,871	6.4
Electric Customers (Commercial)	789	775	722	9.3	751.2	757	-0.8
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	4,799	4,739	4,679	2.6	4,811.4	4,697.1	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	5	5	6	-16.7	4.9	6.7	-26.6
Bear River (Box Elder, Cache, Rich Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	33.4	32.6	32.8	1.8	32.1	31.9	0.5
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)[a]	10.9	4.1	4.3	153.5	5.4	4.8	11.5
New Dwelling Units	19	70	103	-81.6	66.8	69.2	-3.5
Postal Receipts (thous.)	249.4	226.4	190.5	30.9	246.5	200.4	23.0
Electric Customers (Residential)	26,729	25,908	25,421	2.1	na	na	na
Electric Customers (Commercial)	3,253	3,253	3,139	3.6	na	na	na
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	25,233	24,994	23,921	5.5	24,071.7	23,962.4	-2.3
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	43	47	48	0.0	46.0	46.9	-1.9
Southeastern (Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	21.1	20.8	20.4	3.4	19.4	19.4	-0.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)[a]	2.3	4.3	3.3	-30.3	3.3	2.1	57.9
New Dwelling Units	18	33	28	-35.7	29.9	33.9	-11.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)	66.1	69.4	59.9	10.4	na	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)	11,070	11,319	10,904	1.5	11,202.1	10,780.8	3.9
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,413	1,449	1,393	1.4	1,427.4	1,418.7	0.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	9,835	9,499	9,121	7.8	9,607.7	9,044	6.2
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	14	14	13	7.7	14.1	14.1	-0.1
Southwestern (Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield, Kane Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	16.7		16.4	1.8	16.2	16.0	1.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)[a]	2.8	3.3	3.1	-9.7	4.6	3.8	20.4
New Dwelling Units	45	42	53	-15.1	84.5	55.4	52.6
Postal Receipts (thous.)	103.4	118.0	99.1	4.3	115.6	97.6	18.4
Electric Customers (Residential)	1,779	1,787	na	na	na	1,681	na
Electric Customers (Commercial)	370	374	na	na	na	392	na

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BUSINESS STATISTICS
Sources and Footnotes

Sources:

Agriculture farm marketings, livestock slaughter, farm prices: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Loans, Investments, deposits: Federal Reserve reports
Savings, Savings and Loan Association: Utah savings and loan institutions
U.S. Savings Bonds: U.S. Treasury Department
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Employment data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Construction: Dodge Construction Statistics and BEBR
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, statistics service
Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service; Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Truck and car sales: Utah Automobile Dealers Registrations Service Company
Telephone, electric, natural gas customers: cooperating Utah utility companies
Net Electric Power Utilized: cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil to Refineries: cooperating Utah oil refineries
Copper production: U.S. Bureau of Mines
Coal production: U.S. Department of Energy
Oil and gas production: State of Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining

Footnotes:

[1] May not add to total due to rounding
[2] End of Period, includes member banks of Federal Reserve System
[b] As of the close of business on last day of the month
[c] Current year—preliminary data; previous year—final figures.
[d] Includes nonprofit and religious
[e] Includes public schools and colleges
[f] Total new construction plus additions, alterations and repairs
[g] Beginning January 1979, data reported in metric tons; to convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231
[h] Includes Salt Lake County and Bountiful
[i] Includes Weber and Morgan Counties
[j] Includes Orem and Springville
r Revised
x Increase from zero or decrease to zero
na Not available

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